(b) The State authorities have been requested to accord the highest priority to supply of power to the agricultural sector, expedite new connections for agricultural pumpsets, maximise generation from thermal stations implement load management and energy conservation measures. The supply to the agricultural sector is being closely monitored and by and large. the requirements of this sector have been fully met.

Production and consumption of Power

115. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the latest estimates of total demand, production and consumption of power in India, indicating sources of production and sector of demand/consumption;

(b) whether there is any shortage of power; and

(c) if so, how the Government propose to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A target of generation of 205 billion units has been fixed for 1987-88 comprising 143 billion units thermal, 56.4 billion units hydro and 5.6 billion units nuclear. Based on this generation level, the availability of power during 1987-88 was, at the beginning of the year assessed, at about 190 billion units against the requirement of about 209.5 billion units, The information about sector-wise demand is not being collated. Sector-wise provisional information about consumption for 1985-86 for which the information is available is given below:

	MUs	% of total
(a) Domestic	17110·34	13·89
(b) Commercial	7761·61	6·30
(c) Industrial	66717·90	54·15
(d) Public lighting	1080·15	0·88
(e) Railways	3134·30	2·54
(f) Agricultural	23532·43	19·10
(g) Miscellaneous	3871·88	3·14
TOTAL :	123208·61	100·00

(b) During the period April—October, 1987, the overall power shortage in the country was about 10.2 per cent.

(c) The measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, implementing short gestation projects, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.